

NIGHT ATTACK BY WARREN

ATTEMPT TO TAKE SPION KOP WHICH COMMANDS THE BOER TRENCHES.

Result of the Assault Not Yet Reported.—Gen. Buller Explains the Strength of the Enemy's Position.—Says Advantage in the Artillery Duel Is With the British.—Reports From the Boer Side Say That Warren Was Repulsed in Saturday's Severe Fighting.—Says White Attempted a Rally From Ladysmith but Was Checked.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.
LONDON, Jan. 23.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Sir Redvers Buller:

"SPION KOP, Jan. 23.—6:20 P. M.—Warren holds the positions he gained two days ago. In front of him, at about 1,400 yards, is the enemy's position west of Spion Kop. It is on higher ground than Warren's position, so it is impossible to see into it properly. It can only be approached over bare, open slopes.

"The ridges held by Warren are so steep that guns cannot be placed on them, but we are shelling the enemy's position with howitzers and field artillery placed on lower ground behind the infantry. The enemy reply with Cresset and other artillery. In this duel the advantage rests with us, as we appear to be searching his trenches, and his artillery is not causing us much loss.

"An attempt will be made to-night to seize Spion Kop, the salient which forms the left of the enemy's position. Facing Trenchard's Drift and dividing it from the position facing Potgieter's Drift, it has considerable command of all the enemy's intrenchments.

"A despatch to the War Office from Spearman's Camp gives the names of six captains and five lieutenants who were wounded in the fighting on Jan. 20. One captain has since died.

BOERS SAY WARREN WAS REPULSED.

Report of the Severe Fighting on Saturday—White Attempted a Rally.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent at Pretoria.

PRETORIA, Jan. 22, via Lorenzo Marques.—Heavy fighting was reported on Saturday for twelve miles along the Tugela River. The British artillery fire was the heaviest that has been experienced during the war. It is estimated that over 30,000 troops were engaged in an assault on the Tugela heights, which are occupied by the Boers.

The fighting front extended for twenty-two miles. The artillery fire met with no response from the Boers until the infantry attacked their positions. The British made three assaults and were each time vigorously repelled.

The Boer Generals were Hans Botha, Schalk-Burger and Lucas Meyer.

The British cannon, numbering over forty, maintained a frightful concentrated fire. Every time the British stormed the Boer positions they were reinforced by fresh divisions, but their efforts were useless.

Yesterday the hostilities ceased, and the British ambulances were busy for ten hours picking up and attending to the wounded on the field of action.

The garrison at Ladysmith attempted to make a demonstration, but the Boer outposts gave the alarm and the attempt was prevented.

To-day everything around the beleaguered city is quiet.

On Saturday night the British garrison at Ladysmith sent up a dozen rockets showing a blue light. These were probably signals to Gen. Buller's relief column, which is fighting south of the Tugela River.

Commandant-General Joubert has just celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday.

Mr. Adelaar Hay, the newly appointed American Consul, has advised the Government that he will reach Delagoa Bay during the current week.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A despatch dated "Boer Camp, Upper Tugela, Jan. 21," states that after Commandant Botha had checked the British advance on Saturday morning it was expected that there would be a period of inaction until Monday, but in the afternoon signs were observed in the British northern camp that a further movement was intended. When the heat, which was the most intense yet experienced, had worn off, the cannon started in full force and the infantry advanced in their now customary extended order. Commandants Botha and Cronje held the high hills over which the road to Ladysmith passes. A tremendous fire ensued until darkness ended the battle.

At sunrise it became evident that it had not been without loss to the Boers. Field Cornet Ernest of Ermelo was killed. Nor did the Generals escape unscathed. Commandant Viljoen and two burghers were knocked senseless by a lyddite shell. Commandant Viljoen recovered.

The British also advanced from the kopjes in the neighborhood of Zwartkop. They reached the second row of kopjes unopposed. Then they entered the zone of the Maseru fire. Their advance was stopped and they had to count their dead and wounded.

A despatch from the same source, dated Jan. 19, says that the British have bridged the river toward Zunkies, where they have established a vast commissariat. Five naval guns on Zwartkop and a battery on the northern bank of the river maintain an incessant and terrific cannonade on the Boer trenches. The casualties from this fire are heavier than at Colenso.

TWO-HOUR FIGHT AT THE MODDER.

Methuen's Shelling Answered by the Boers—Action Without Result.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent With Gen. Methuen's Forces.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 23.—Noon.—A vigorous reconnaissance that was made last night engaged the enemy's cannon on the kopjes and highlands. The British light infantry advanced smartly in extended order to protect a half battery of howitzers, which swiftly took a position on the left, facing the kopjes. The guns were unopposed and in action within a couple of minutes of the time they halted.

There was strong and incessant shelling between the howitzers and two Boer guns in kloofs in the hills. The British long-range guns supported the howitzers. The firing lasted from 5:55 to 7:30 P. M.

The Boers were facing a strong sunset and this seemed to hinder their marksmanship. Though they shelled both the infantry and artillery they hit nobody. The enemy's loss, if any, is unknown.

The infantry were within seeing distance of the Boer's trenches. They are wide and deep and banked with sand. They were strongly occupied.

The British troops are now returning.

EX-CONSUL MACRUM IN PARIS.

Simultaneous Arrival of the Boer Agent in Europe Causes Comment.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent at Pretoria.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Mr. Macrum, formerly American Consul at Pretoria, who withdrew from his office and is now returning to the United States, has arrived here and is stopping at the Powers Hotel. He refuses to be interviewed.

The fact that his arrival coincides with the hurried visit of Dr. Leyds, the Diplomatic Agent of the Transvaal, has caused much gossip, but it appears to be much cry and little wool, both gentlemen appearing to be more intent on pleasure than business. Inquiries to-night elicited the information that both of them had gone to the theatre with their families.

There is every reason to believe that since leaving Pretoria Mr. Macrum has maintained a discreet silence, though alleged interviews with him have been published by several newspapers.

TROOPS FOR LORENZO MARQUES.

Report That Portugal Is Aroused Over a Boer Breach of Neutrality.

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BOER AGENT SEES MR. HAY.

MR. WHITE EXPLAINS THAT HE HAS NO OFFICIAL STATUS.

He Is Reported to Have Said Something About Mediation to the Secretary of State.—The Mystery of His Errand Not Cleared.—He Will Remain in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The expected call of Montagu White on the Secretary of State has taken place, but the purpose of his visit to Washington remains almost as much of a mystery as ever. One thing, however, was made clear by Mr. White in his conversation with Secretary Hay, and that is that he bore no credentials and had no official status. He made this disclosure more emphatic by saying that he did not want any official recognition. It is understood that Mr. White did not go so far as to say that he might not, later on, receive credentials from the Transvaal Government.

From the fact that Mr. White was the Transvaal's diplomatic agent in London during the auto phase of the anti-bellum negotiations between Great Britain and the South African Republic, the inference was drawn that his visit to Washington was of an official character. Mr. White has done nothing to give support to this inference, but he has been in conversation with the Secretary of State, he made it known that he called as plain Mr. White and not as an agent of the Boers. This explanation was made by him immediately after he had exchanged the ordinary greetings with Secretary Hay, and the way was thus paved for a full and frank talk between the two men, which lasted nearly an hour. No official significance can be attached to anything that passed between them. From some remarks dropped after the conference by a person familiar with what took place in Secretary Hay's office, it is fair to infer that Mr. White mentioned something about mediation between Great Britain and the Transvaal. At any rate it was learned that he was told by Mr. Hay that this Government would maintain an attitude of the strictest and most absolute neutrality.

While hastening to assure Mr. Hay that he had no official status Mr. White frankly said that while he was here he intended to do all that he could to bring about peace between his country and the United States. He said that he had been in Washington for some time. This is taken in some quarters to mean that his visit here has some connection with the homecoming of Mr. Macrum, ex-Consul at Pretoria. Mr. Macrum has been reported as admitting that he bore letters from President Kruger to President McKinley. One bit of speculation is that Mr. Macrum is the bearer not only of a letter to President McKinley but also of a letter accrediting Mr. White as the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal in the United States, and that it is the intention to have Mr. White present. President Kruger's letter in an official sense, and that it is the intention to have Mr. White present. President Kruger's letter in an official sense, and that it is the intention to have Mr. White present.

PRESENT ATTACK A CRITICAL ONE.

Fight at Spion Kop May Decide the Result of the Campaign.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent at Pretoria.

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The result of the projected attempt to seize the ridge is awaited with anxiety, which is increased by the remembrance of the disastrous nature of some of the previous attacks on Boer positions and the risk of such operations at all times.

TO TAKE GEN. WAUCHOPE'S PLACE.

Gen. Hector MacDonald Leaves Cape Town for the Modder River.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent at Pretoria.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 22.—Gen. Hector MacDonald has started for the Modder River.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 22.—An Englishman who has arrived from Bloemfontein reports the British prisoners at the Free State Capital are well treated. He says the Boers admit that a number of prisoners taken at Magersfontein were men without arms who were in the act of filling water bottles at the river side. The water was for their comrades, and the men, after quenching their thirst, intended to return and resume fighting.

THEIR REPORTS HAVE LAID A TRAP.

Transvaal Agent in Europe Awaits Commanding Buller's Advance.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent at Pretoria.

ANTWERP, Jan. 23.—Dr. Leyds, the representative of the Transvaal in Europe, admits that he is very anxious concerning the present operations in Natal. He acknowledges that the fate of the Transvaal depends on the issue.

He fully believes that the Boer Generals have a surprise awaiting the British, otherwise the latter's easy passage of the Tugela river cannot be explained.

SHOULD HIT GEN. WHITE'S QUARTERS.

Boers Report That They Smashed the Commanding Buller's Advance.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent at Pretoria.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 23.—A telegram from Boer Headquarters at Ladysmith reports that shells from the Boers' Long Tom have smashed Gen. White's and Gen. Hunter's quarters. The casualties are unknown.

President Steyn of the Orange Free State was under fire in front of the Free State's position in Gen. Buller's fighting.

GOUGH'S QUARREL WITH METHUEN.

No Charges Have Been Made Yet by Either Side.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent at Pretoria.

LORENZO MARQUES, Jan. 23.—The alleged quarrel between Gough and Methuen at the battle of the Modder River, it is authoritatively stated that no accusations have been made on either side, though it is evident that there must have been a serious disagreement else Col. Gough would not have left his command.

TEN DEATHS A DAY IN LADYSMITH.

Gen. White Reports 113 Serious Cases of Illness in the Camp.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent at Pretoria.

DURBAN, Jan. 22.—Gen. White's weekly report from Ladysmith shows that the deaths from enteric fever and dysentery at that place average ten a day. The report also shows that there are 113 serious cases of illness in the camp.

BOMBARDMENT OF KIMBERLEY.

Boers Directed a Heavy Fire Against the Place Last Sunday.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent at Pretoria.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A despatch from Kimberley states that the Boers actively bombarded the place on Sunday. The fire was directed chiefly against the redoubts.

BRITISH ATTACK ON COLONSBURG.

Pretoria Reports That There Was Heavy Fighting on Sunday.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent at Pretoria.

PARTORIA, Jan. 21.—The British attacked the Boers at Colensoberg this morning and there was heavy fighting. The Boers are holding their position.

CORLEONE'S OIL GOES BOOMING.

DALLAS, TEX., Jan. 23.—Oil on the Corleone market has taken another big jump in price. For two days advances of 3 cents a barrel have been reported. Yesterday the price was pushed up to \$1.15 a barrel.

Further note: Last August the price was 90 cents a barrel.

GEN. WOOD'S TOUR OF CUBA.

People Everywhere Express Confidence in His Administration.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent at Havana.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Governor-General Wood and the party accompanying him on his tour of inspection arrived at Cienfuegos yesterday. Gen. Wood visited the public offices, prisons and hospitals. He was enthusiastically received by the respective municipalities en route to Cienfuegos, the officials everywhere expressing confidence in his government. To-day the party visited Trinidad and Casilda. They will arrive at Manzanillo to-morrow afternoon.

Yellow fever has practically disappeared from the city. There are now only five cases in the hospitals. It is hoped that the disease can be held in check until the return of Mr. Wood.

DRIVEN AWAY BY FEAR OF STRIKERS.

J. V. Farwell Call to Remove a Factory From Chicago to a Smaller Town.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Fear of strikes, the lack of fresh air and the belief that country-bred girls are better workers than their sisters in the cities have caused the J. V. Farwell Company to select one of the small towns near Chicago to establish a factory that will give employment to over 500 women alone.

The location has not yet been determined, but there is a strong probability that Benton Harbor, Mich., will be chosen, although the firm may decide upon Fond Du Lac, Wis. J. V. Farwell said to-day:

"The principal reasons why we are desirous of removing our shirt, skirt and cloak factories from Chicago to a smaller town are the labor question. In Chicago we never saw a woman who could do the work of a man. Each day we were looking for new recruits. If a strike, talk of strike, and employees cannot work when their minds are on thoughts of striking, it is a serious matter. If a strike, talk of strike, and employees cannot work when their minds are on thoughts of striking, it is a serious matter. If a strike, talk of strike, and employees cannot work when their minds are on thoughts of striking, it is a serious matter.

"After the labor question comes the question of fresh air for employees. The country district we can draw upon the farmers' daughters, who are unused to the city. She is unacquainted with the ways of the city, and her time is given to her work. She is unacquainted with the ways of the city, and her time is given to her work. She is unacquainted with the ways of the city, and her time is given to her work.

"These points have been taken into consideration in the selection of a new site. We want a town where we can establish our factory, not in Chicago, but in the country town. But I say again the labor question is the chief reason for our coming to this decision."

JUDGE I. G. REED IS FREE.

Pardoned After Having Once Been Sentenced to Death in Kansas.

Melrose, Mass., Jan. 23.—After having been sentenced to be hanged for murder and serving several years in the Kansas State Penitentiary, Judge Isaac G. Reed has been restored to his family here, about a year and a half after he was sentenced to death. His family here, about a year and a half after he was sentenced to death. His family here, about a year and a half after he was sentenced to death.

Reed was arrested, and after being tried three times was convicted of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to death. He was sentenced to death. He was sentenced to death.

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FILIPINOS MISS PRIESTS.

DEMONSTRATION AT A RECEPTION TO ARCHBISHOP CHAPPELLE.

Apostolic Delegation Comes to Hear a Petition for Release of the Priests—Says the Pope, Gen. Otis and Himself Will Settle That Question—Gen. Otis Cheered.

Special Cable Telegram to The Sun.

From The Sun's Correspondent at Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 23.—The Filipino clergy gave a reception this afternoon to Archbishop Chappelle, the Apostolic Delegate, which resulted in a disgraceful demonstration. Five hundred of the most prominent citizens and their families, including Attorney-General Florentino Torres, Senator Tavera, the leader of the pro-American Filipinos, and Archbishop Norzola and many representatives of foreign powers attended the reception.

The function attracted a crowd of 2,000 persons who thronged the street in the vicinity of the house where the reception was held. It was evident from the reactions of the crowd and the remarks made that a demonstration of some kind was anticipated.

The woman principal of the municipal school was one of the guests. She started to read a petition praying for the withdrawal of the priests from the islands, but Archbishop Chappelle stopped her, saying that that question would be regulated by the Pope, Gen. Otis and himself.

This statement caused the crowd to hiss, and there were many cries of "Out with the priests!" "Down with Norzola!" and "No priests in any capacity!"

When Gen. Otis appeared he was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, though some of the crowd in the street hissed him. As he left the reception he was again cheered.

When Archbishop Chappelle entered his carriage to return to his home the crowd, which had been considerably augmented, followed him again and again, shouting and hissing. He was again greeted with loud and prolonged cheering, though some of the crowd in the street hissed him. As he left the reception he was again cheered.

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